

Vanishing Wealth

Whatever may be thought of their proposal that the administration of the natural resources of the country revert to the Dominion government, the statements of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, in their brief to the Royal Commission on Dominion-provincial relations may well give pause for reflection and serious consideration.

Whether or not one agrees that the remedy for existing conditions lies in their principal recommendation, namely that of vesting the control of the resources in the Dominion government, the country at large owes a debt to the Federation for its timely note of alarm which was sounded when the organization drew to the Commission's attention, in no uncertain terms, the profligacy with which the resources are being dissipated for immediate gain with little or no thought for anything like commensurate measures to ensure their conservation or replacement.

One has only to read the brief to be strongly impressed with the necessity for sterner measures to ensure conservation of this great heritage if the present generation is not to be deprived of many of the advantages, economic and aesthetic, which the ownership of such resources brings and if posterity is not to be entirely stripped.

Starting Losses

That great wastage of a precious inheritance has not only been allowed in the past but is still being practised to the detriment, present and future, of the entire country, is brought home with realistic force. The evidence is writ large on the pages of the brief and the statements cannot well be refuted.

Figures quoted indicate appalling losses to the country as a result of wasteful methods of agriculture and lumbering, resulting in depletion of water supply, seasonal floodings with resultant loss of moisture when most needed, followed by soil erosion supplemented by further losses to valuable stands of timber from forest fires.

The forest area burned in Canada during 1938 totalled over three million acres, or 4,500 square miles. When added to this is the large amount of timber which is being cut down annually for the lumbering industry, the pulpwood industry, for fuel and for other purposes with comparatively no provision for replacement, one may well wonder how much longer these valuable resources will continue to be available and what the effect such continued losses are going to have on the future revenue of the Dominion, on the welfare of that basic industry—agriculture and, in general, on the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Impoverishing The Soil

"It should be remembered," very aptly says the Federation, "that repeated fires throughout large areas of Canada where the soil is thin cause its destruction and make the possibility of future crops of trees on such areas a remote one for hundreds of years to come; the enormous tracts of almost bare rock to be found in many parts of the Dominion are mute evidence of the washing or blowing away of such soil which took centuries to form and which once bore a forest of permanent revenue-producing possibilities."

Not only does the extravagant denudation of the forest resources result in a serious loss to agriculture through impoverishment of the soil, and the drying up of the water supply, but it also spells disappearance of other valuable resources and the desecration of industries upon which they are based. With forest coverage and food sources gone and running water depicted, the rapid disappearance of wild life such as the fur-bearing animals, once a source of great revenue, the wild fowl, a source of attraction for visiting and native sportsmen and the fish, also a great attraction for tourists and that of another of the country's industries, are but a matter of time and for some of them, not a very long time.

"In recent years," again quoting the Federation's brief, "the plight of some of our wildlife has become desperate. This is especially true in the case of waterfowl which, depicted by overhunting, have been reduced to very low numbers through drought of their nesting grounds on the prairies. The Eskimo caribou, Labrador duck, passenger pigeon and great auk are now totally extinct and fear for the continued existence of several species of wildlife for the muskrat and the moose are widely expressed."

It might also be pointed out that the chestnut, one of the most beautiful, useful and valuable trees is practically extinct in the United States and Canada and that the disappearance of the Douglas fir in 15 years and the white pine in 30 years is predicted by authorities.

What Others Say

What authorities in other countries think of our profligacy and wasteful methods may be summarized in a statement made in 1923 by Professor Trout, head of the Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford, England, who is well conversant with protective measures adopted in his own and other European countries, when he said:

"I was frankly amazed, as were many of my colleagues, at the extent to which the forest had been destroyed with little or no attempt at regeneration. Whoever may have been responsible for this state of affairs in the past, the Dominion and provincial governments cannot now plead that they have not had fair warning as to what will happen if this policy continues in full agreement as to the necessity for research into soil problems and silviculture in relation to logging practice to secure natural regeneration and sustained yield."

In the light of the statements made to the Royal Commission, the undisputed figures in support of the contentions made and the evidence of authorities, national and international, it would seem that something more ought to be done about it than is now being done.

Saddest Man In Tokyo

Citizen Claims Admiral Okeda Has Dismayed The Emperor

Admiral Okeda, who was Prime Minister of Japan two years ago, is the saddest man in Tokyo to-day. In 1938 a group of Japanese, intent upon a coup d'état, entered Okeda's home and murdered the man they found there. Emperor Hirohito thereupon publicly lamented the Admiral's death. The next day the true story was unearthed—that Okeda had escaped assassination and that his brother-in-law was the one slain. Despite his good fortune, Admiral Okeda has lost caste with Japan's citizens, who insist that he should have committed *hari-kari*—because he had disgraced the Emperor in returning to life, thereby becoming living testimony to the fact that the Emperor had uttered an untruth in lamenting Okeda's death.

Modern Alpine Hut

Constructed to keep out both heat and cold, a hut to shelter mountainers at night has just been opened near Chamonix, France. It will accommodate 20 people. Constructed of duralumin coated inside with asbestos and furnished with asbestos bedding, the hut is fireproof as well as temperature-proof.

At Oland, an isle off the coast of Sweden, may be seen prehistoric stone age remains, huge rocks carved in the form of Viking ships replete with benches for the rowers.

Death Of Old Timer

Mrs. Wright Was First White Child Born On B.C. Mainland

The first white child born on the mainland of British Columbia is dead. Eighty years old, Mrs. Alice Rowbottom Wright, died after failing to recover from a heart attack suffered several months ago.

It was in 1858 that Mrs. Wright was born at Sapperton, at the time a tiny settlement five miles east of New Westminster, B.C. Her birth occurred just two months after her parents arrived from England. Her father, George William Rowbottom, and mother came to British Columbia with Col. Moody and his sappers.

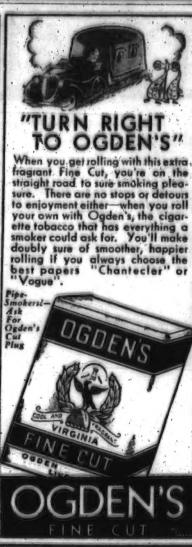
When she was 17 years old, she married John W. Wright and left for Lac Le Hache where he kept an inn in the heart of the Cariboo gold country. In later years she was known to hundreds of prospectors for her kindness.

Score Is Even

Ten years ago Chester E. Heel's automobile struck O. J. Scott at a street intersection in Gas City, Indiana. Scott's leg was broken. A short time ago Scott's automobile struck Heel and knocked him off his bicycle. Heel's leg was broken.

Butterflies taste with their legs, which are 1,600 times as sensitive as the human tongue.

Since the year 1591, all the Popes of the Roman Catholic Church have been Italians.



African Bushmen

Stone Age Men Would Use Poison Arrows To Obtain Food

Unless they are allowed to use poisoned arrows to shoot game, Africa's Stone Age men, the bushmen of the Kalahari desert, will die out from sheer starvation.

This is the contention of members of the bushmen preservation committee, on which the British government, the South African government, the Southwest Africa administration and the University of South Africa are represented. The committee was formed as a result of the interest shown when a group of the "little brown people" went to Cape Town last year to pay homage at the coronation.

The trouble is that there is an international convention for the preservation of Africa's fauna and flora, one clause of which forbids the use of poison for hunting.

"If they are to be stopped from using poisoned arrows, then they must be provided with firearms, if they are not to die of starvation, and to give them firearms would be extremely inadvisable," Senator Boydell, a member of the committee, declares.

Senator Boydell contends that the bushmen could not possibly use enough poison to make any real difference to the fauna of Africa, and hopes that the committee may be able to secure a special reserve for them, where they can live as they have done for 16,000 years.

SELECTED RECIPES

SPICED RELISH AND COLD MEAT PLATE

6 cloves
2½ cups water
1 package Lemon Jell-O
½ cup sugar
1½ cups India relish
1 teaspoon drained horseradish
Boil cloves in water three minutes. Remove cloves. Dissolve Jell-O in one pint of hot water. Add to water. When slightly thickened, fold in relish and horseradish. Turn into half-size individual molds. Chill until firm. Unmold and cut in cubes. Serves 12.

For a luncheon plate of sliced herring or cold meat loaf, rye bread sandwiches or potato chips, and a Jell-O mold, unmold on crisp lettuce. Garnish plate with green pepper rings and sliced olives.

CUCUMBER RELISH

1 package Lime Jell-O
1½ cups hot water
½ cup vinegar
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
½ cup drained, chopped onion
2 cups drained, chopped cucumber
Dissolve Jell-O in hot water. Add vinegar and ½ teaspoon salt. Chill. Add ½ teaspoon salt, pepper, and cucumber. When Jell-O is slightly thickened, fold in cucumber mixture. Turn into half-size individual molds. Chill until firm. Unmold. Makes 12 half-sized molds.

Shakespeare Up-To-Date

Television Audience Heard Original Words But Saw Modern Costumes

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar was televised in a version showing the men in lounge suits, uniforms and one blazer and white flannels.

The television audience in London saw fed hats, revolvers, gas masks, skyscrapers and dugouts, but heard the original words as the bard wrote them.

"Spare a copper for a poor out-of-work."

"Here's a shilling—call at my shop tomorrow and I will find you work."

"No, sir, the shilling will be enough—I am not greedy."

The Poultry Flock

Maintain Sanitary Conditions In Order To Obtain Best Results

Hygiene and sanitation are factors as important to the poultry flock as good stock, clean water, proper feed and range, states W. T. Scott, Head Poultryman, Dominion Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont. Failure to maintain clean and sanitary surroundings is frequently the weak spot in poultry management. Cleanliness is essential, as high mortality and reduced egg production follow disease and impaired vitality. To ensure healthy surroundings remove droppings daily and scatter an absorbent such as land plaster over the dropping boards. Renew litter before it becomes too dirty, and supply clean water in clean vessels; disease may spread rapidly through the medium of dirty water or container.

At least once a year, with a hoe and broom, scrape and sweep clean the floors and walls of the poultry house, removing dust and cobwebs and if running water is available use the hose at high pressure. Paint roofs and supports with a good coal-tar disinfectant, full strength, and spray frequently with a solution of the same product according to the instructions of the manufacturer. The range also demands its share of precaution. Gravel or sandy loam provide the best sanitary conditions and is easily worked with a one-horse plough. All ranges and yards should be ploughed and cropped yearly and seeded with a quick-growing crop. Sudan grass is palatable and greatly relished. To ensure a good supply, it is well to cut Sudan grass when about six inches high before allowing the birds access to the yards or range. Ideal sanitary conditions are supplied with a two or three year range rotation; a herd crop intervening in the three year rotation provides additional protection against parasites that flourish in contaminated soil.

Strange Water Bug

Able To Make Starch And Fat In Huge Quantities

Discovery that one small, barely-visible water animal can make, in 25 days, more starch and fat than the whole United States could eat, was described at the Marine Biological Laboratory, a summer workshop of United States scientists.

The animal is chilimona, a flagellate, so termed from the fact that it swims by lashing with fine, hair-like cilia called flagella. Scientists got interested in him because, unlike virtually all other living things, he is able to make starch and fat without light. Starch and fat are two of the three essential foods. Protein is the other.

The amount chilimona can make, said Dr. S. O. Mast, of Johns Hopkins University, is theoretically prodigious.

"For example," Dr. Mast wrote in the *Collecting*, a scientific journal, "in one of our experiments, which was started with a single individual, and continued 25 days, if all the individuals had been kept cultured, there would have been at the end of the experiment enough to reach a total volume of 612,000,000,000 cubic metres. The starch in this mass would have been approximately 10,000,000,000 cubic metres and the fat 6,000,000,000 cubic metres."

"This is sufficient to supply every individual in the United States with some 70 tons of starch and 20 tons of fat."

Buddhist Monk

Trebitch-Lincoln Wants To Return To His Native Hungary

Hungarian authorities were reported as weighing the demands for legal re-entry into his native Hungary of Ignatius Timothy Trebitch-Lincoln, the one-time international agitator and spy and now a Buddhist monk called Chao Kung, "Light of the World."

Trebitch-Lincoln, 60, wearing the simple habit of a Buddhist missionary, was somewhere in hiding.

An equally strange figure, calling herself Tao La, garbed in a Buddhist gown and leather sandals, brought him back to the memory of Hungarian passport officials in June by interceding in his behalf and asking if he might return to his native land.

He was tired from a life of adventure, she said, and wanted to spend the rest of his days in pious contemplation at the tomb of his ancestors.

Trebitch-Lincoln in 1934 made a spectacular journey across Canada, accompanied by six nuns and four monks, all Buddhists. They had intended to establish a Buddhist monastery in Germany. But after sailing from Halifax, the party was refused permission to land in England and was returned to Canada.

Another thing that slows up building is the realization that anything you build now will look queer by 1950.

Moliere was asked why in some country the king may assume the crown when 14 years old, but cannot marry until he is 18.

"Because it is more difficult to rule a wife than a kingdom," was the reply.

"You are a naughty boy, John,"

"I'm not now," said John.

British Train Coming

Coronation Scot Express Will Visit United States In January

The London Midland and Scottish Railway's Coronation Scot express train which will visit the United States will be shipped from England next January, it is announced.

The train, consisting of streamlined locomotive and eight coaches, will enter the United States via Baltimore. On arrival the engine and train will be assembled in the Baltimore shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Before going on exhibition at the New York World's Fair at the end of April, the Coronation Scot will make a tour of American railroads embracing 38 cities and towns and covering in all 3,121 miles. During the tour, the train will travel under its own power throughout and will be manned by an L.M.S. crew.

The Coronation Scot celebrated its "first birthday" in July, having been introduced a year ago as the first streamlined train between London and Glasgow, covering 401½ miles in 6½ hours.

Streamlined "Coronation" type locomotives which maintain the service hold the British speed record of 114 m.p.h.

The forthcoming American tour of the train follows the successful visit of the L.M.S. Royal Scot to America in 1933 when it was inspected by over 3,000,000 people.

Keeping Tab

Germany Introduces A Family Book To Keep Records Of Families

Under a new law, which has just come into force, Germany has abolished the marriage register.

Instead, a "family book" for each family in the Reich is to be kept, which will show births, marriages and deaths and be a complete record for all the members of the family.

It is hoped thus to "stimulate interest in the family, to show members that they are connecting links in a long chain of generations and to awaken a feeling of responsibility for the maintenance of the family and of the German nation."

When couples marry in future, new leaves to cover their racial classification, relatives, domicile, etc., will be inserted in the "family book." Offspring of the marriage will be entered in the same pages until such time as they grow up and marry, when a new series of pages will be started for them.

The new law also applies to Germans abroad and it is hoped that within 30 years, as children grow up and marry, exact details of every German family will be entered up.

Attacked By Wild Bees

Six Camel-Riders In India Were Stung To Death

Six Delhi, India, camel-riders of a passing caravan were stung to death by a swarm of bees in Srinagar. According to the story of the only survivor, the caravan which had halted near the jungle, was attacked by bees shortly after the men had lit a fire to cook their food, just below the hives. The victims, who ran in all directions, were pursued by the bees, which stung them to death in half an hour. The survivor ran off, leaving the camels to take care of themselves.

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RAILWAY OFFICIAL RECEIVES PROMOTION



Poultry Market

Surplus Of Chicken Crop To Be Shipped To Britain

The 1938 indications are that the surplus of the Canadian chicken crop will go to Great Britain, the Department of Agriculture said. "Dressed chickens between three and five pounds weight sell most readily in Great Britain and to maintain a satisfactory export movement from Canada to that country a reasonable quantity of chickens of that weight is necessary," it said.

"Unfortunately, it is not the normal practice of Canadian producers to market chickens of that weight, but this year there are special reasons for doing so. The stocks of chickens in Canada are low, the prices for live chickens in the United States are not so attractive as a year ago and the signs in Great Britain are that there is an outlet for all the dressed poultry Canadian producers can offer."

Refused To Sell

Paris Custodian Keeps Blotter Used By King George

A Briton's offer of 10,000 francs (about \$275) for the blotter King George VI used after he placed his signature in the Golden Book of the Arch of Triumph was turned down by the chief custodian of the monument, the newspaper *Paris-Soir* reported. "I do not traffic in such souvenirs," the custodian was quoted as saying. The blotter was said to contain an excellent reverse imprint of the Royal signature.

Knows Where To Go

Dog Visits A Veterinary To Have Ears Treated

Paddy, Chesapeake Bay dog, owned by Mr. and Mrs. M. D. McLean of Calgary, knows when to visit the veterinarian. Taken by his owners to a veterinarian some time ago to have painful ear cankers dressed, "he now goes alone every time his ears hurt," said Mrs. McLean. "The treatment is painful but Paddy seems to know he must endure it patiently if his ears are to stop hurting him."

"You are a naughty boy, John,"

"I'm not now," said John.

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Alberta Pool Elevators

Bank of Montreal

(Continued from first page)

Canadian money—are preserved in the bank's museum in Montreal. Not only did the bank provide a medium of exchange such as had hitherto been lacking, but it nursed along the early enterprises of the country, and strengthened out the difficulties of interurban, interprovincial and international trading.

One of the most important factors contributing to this achievement was the policy, adopted by the bank's directors at the inception, of setting up branches and agencies at strategic points in the colony. For instance, two weeks after the founding of the institution in Montreal, the directors opened an agency at Quebec City, which six months later became known as an "Office of Discount and Deposit". In the following month agents were appointed at Kingston, which was then important as a garrison town, and York, as Toronto was then known, which with a population of 1,000, was an outpost for lumbering and the fur trade—industries which formed the only basis for the export business of the country.

And so it was everywhere throughout the country; as conditions demanded the bank planted its branches for facilitating the agricultural development of the country, its manufacturing industries, and its general commerce.

Since those pioneering days when the bank's officers travelled from branch to branch, "at first safe opportunity" as old records say, to this modern era when the institution sends its representatives out to the frontiers by airplane to open branches in the mining country, the history of the Bank of Montreal copiously demonstrates that the pioneering spirit of Canada's earliest bankers has motivated the conduct of their successors from one generation to the next.

Today the bank has more than 500 branches throughout Canada and Newfoundland, with its own offices in London, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. The size of its capital and reserves at \$75,000,000 today stands in sharp contrast with the corresponding figure of 120 years ago when the bank began business with \$50,000. Perhaps a more graphic indication of the bank's growth and the assistance it has rendered toward the development of the country is the fact that today it has over a million deposit accounts—about one in every four in the Dominion.

PHILLIPS NEWS ITEMS

J. G. Dobry is spending a short vacation at the coast.

Fern Hoskins is a guest of Emma Harris.

Loretta Antoine is spending the holidays with her sister, Mrs. L. H. Hanson.

Mrs. A. T. Brown is visiting at Lac La Biche.

J. Kennet, D. Draper, Denis St. Onge and Frank Crooks all lost horses during the past week with the dread brain disease.

"The vastness of the world's technological development is to be taken as a danger signal, not as something upon which to build a hope for higher civilization." — Professor Algy Noad.

Viking Items.

A mysterious fire of unknown origin destroyed the large barn on the T. A. Cox farm, seven miles east of town on Friday night at about midnight and sustained a loss estimated at about \$2,700.00. Luckily no animals were in the barn at the time. The contents of the barn which comprised 10 sets of harness, some hay feed, forks and tools, also went up in smoke.

The fire was first discovered by Albert Gray who was returning from town about midnight. He gave the alarm and awakened Mr. and Mrs. Cox and two hired men, who were asleep in the house, unaware of the fire. Mr. Cox had been at the barn about 10 o'clock to give medicine to a sick horse and turned it out to pasture. The switch for the electric lights in the barn was turned off at the house as was the usual custom to avoid any fire from starting from this source. When first discovered, the flames were shooting out of the top of the barn and beyond control. A bucket brigade was formed and efforts were directed toward saving the nearby buildings.

It is believed that a transient, perhaps known in the district, had put up for the night in the barn, lit a cigarette or pipe, and accidentally started the conflagration. Before taking his hurried departure he thoughtfully let loose a valuable pony in one of the stalls, which at first was thought to have perished in the flames but later found grazing in the pasture. In the morning a pack saddle containing socks, some .22 rifle shells and small stuff was found at the west gate which had presumably been dropped by the transient in his flight to get away from the fire. No clues as to the identity of the lonely visitor were found. The theory of incendiary origin is discounted. Police are investigating.

The barn which was built in 1927 was a substantial structure 32 x 48 feet with a lean-to 16 x 48, partly covered by insurance. We understand that rebuilding operations will commence soon.

Moved by Trustee Collett.—That the proposal of the farmer's Creditors' Arrangement Act re James Charles Ford accepted.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Gardner.—That the account of Mr. Schick's be corrected, deducting Mr. Schick's bill for the amount owing the hospital.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Collett.—That the Secretary write Battle River M.D. advising them that past due requisitions must be paid at once.

The matron's report was presented as follows:

Patients admitted	78
Patients discharged	81
At hospital July 1st	12
Maternity cases	11
Infants born	11
Medical cases	36
Surgical Cases	37
Major operations	9
Minor operations	1
Deaths	21

Moved by Trustee Gardner.—That the matron's report be accepted.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Collett.—That the Secretary write to and advise the secretary-treasurer of Irma W.I. that this board cannot give special rates for the clinic as requested.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Collett.—That the Secretary-Treasurer deposit all money on Saturday of each week.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Collett.—That the Secretary-Treasurer reply to letter from department advising them that the secretary deposits all money once a week and that the board checks all money once a month.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Collett.—That the meeting be adjourned.—Carried.

The Weather On the Mend

A cycle of years of more adequate rainfall is probably in the offing, according to J. B. Kincer of the United States weather bureau. The generally dry trend that lasted from 1930 to 1938 was the first extended drought period after the one that lasted from about 1880 to 1895. Following that period of deficient moisture came a series of years from 1890 to 1900 when rainfall was comparatively abundant.

The first half of 1938 was outstanding for its plentiful precipitation, about 80 per cent of the United States having more than normal rainfall.

Western Canada experienced rainfall conditions more nearly approaching normal this year than for some time past.

While the rainfall trend on the continent may be upward there will always be some regions which show a

Bank of Montreal
Crop Report No. 9

General—Harvesting is now fairly general in the prairie provinces, with rapid progress being made in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and southern Alberta. Wet weather in many districts has temporarily delayed cutting, but the moisture has been beneficial to late crops and pastures. In central Alberta warm weather is needed to hasten the ripening of crops. The effects of rust in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan are becoming evident as harvesting progresses, and yields and grades of susceptible varieties of wheat will be appreciably reduced. Grasshoppers are damaging standing crops in parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Further fall damage has occurred at widely scattered points. Quebec province continues to enjoy ideal growing conditions, with warm weather, accompanied by light rains, in many districts. Prospects are a whole good for a satisfactory harvest. In Ontario harvesting is well advanced and good average yields of the main crops are in prospect in all sections. Moisture conditions are satisfactory and growing crops continue to make favorable progress. Prince Edward Island crop conditions continue to be favorable, with excellent prospects. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, following an over-abundance of rain during recent weeks, several days of sunshiny in the past week have been beneficial to all crops. Early grains are ripening rapidly and good average yields are indicated. British Columbia has enjoyed cooler weather during the past week, with heavy showers in most districts, which have been very beneficial to crops generally. Harvesting of grain is under way in the interior, with good yields on irrigated lands, and only 46 per cent of average on dry farms.

Prairie Provinces

Alberta—Conditions generally are satisfactory, except in northwestern and southeastern districts. Cutting, which had commenced in most districts, will be delayed for a few days by recent rains. The moisture will, however, prove beneficial to late sown grains. Further fall damage has occurred in scattered areas in the south-central district. A good average crop of all grains is anticipated.

Saskatchewan—Wheat cutting has become general and indications are that there will be a wide variation of yields. In the south-eastern, south-central and east-central districts rust has shown further development on susceptible varieties of wheat, and out turns will be seriously reduced in the affected areas. Grasshoppers are damaging crops in the southern and central regions. Pastures generally are satisfactory.

Manitoba—Wheat cutting has begun and indications are that there will be a wide variation of yields. In the south-eastern, south-central and east-central districts rust has shown further development on susceptible varieties of wheat, and out turns will be seriously reduced in the affected areas. Grasshoppers are damaging crops in the southern and central regions. Pastures generally are satisfactory.

"If war should come, the North American nations could not possibly keep out of it and the greatest and most urgent need is a restoration of some kind of sanity in international life." — Dr. J. G. Thomson.

"Economic balance is the key to the friendly relations between Canada and the United States." — Sir Herbert Marler.

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Golf Week in The Canadian Rockies



The Banff Springs Hotel's annual golf week is set for August 22-27, and the contest for the long list of cups and prizes will be waged in a mountain setting as beautiful as to make the old adulation. Keep your eye on the ball, doubly difficult of fulfillment.

Golf week at the Banff Springs course will see many notable U.S. and Canadian amateurs with a sprinkling of British and European entrants, fighting it out for the Edward Prince of Wales Cup and views of the

ballroom. Saturday night brings the week to a close with presentation of cups and prizes.

The spectacular Banff Springs course has its fairways laid along the valley of the Bow River, making the course a unique open course.

As social as a golfing event, Banff's golf week is the signal for a round of informal entertainment centred at the baronial Banff Springs hotel, beneath the famous stone bridge spanning the great Spray River for 4,640 yards of unrivalled fairways and greens. A "golfer's ball" in the big hotel

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CHAPTER I.

Jack Hammond reflected as he walked up from the wharf, that rain was Prince Rupert's most beautiful crop.

He made the climb from the water front and cut across the little ter raged park, where totem poles stood gleaming with moisture and grotos quely lonely. Everything dripped in Prince Rupert this morning, even the discolored, stuffed Kadik bear in front of Al Monson's trading store. At last Hammond halted abruptly, looking over the wooden fence of a back yard. Howls and whines had caught his attention.

"What are you trying to do with that dog?" he asked. A man huddled in his effort to kick a harnessed mongrel into progress along a muddy space before a makeshift sleigh, weighted with stones.

"Going to make a sled dog out of him."

"That bozo? He hasn't got the weight for it."

"Oh, he's pretty strong." The man grimmed. "Say, they'll be buying any thing where this dog's going!"

"Where's that?"

The pseudo-trainer jerked his head toward the white pinnacles of distant mountains.

"Over the hills there in B.C." the man said, "up the Caribou river, somewhere around the valley of the Stikine. Haven't you heard about it?"

Hammond's features had become slightly grim.

"What's going on?"

"Wherever you been that you haven't read the papers?"

"On the Aleutian, coming up from Vancouver."

The dog trainer stared.

"The ship that got in this morning?" he asked. "And you didn't know about it? Then you must have been deaf, dumb and blind. There were plenty of others who came on that boat—just because of it."

"Because of what?" Jack Hammond's hands, where they gripped the fence, were strangely discolored.

"Well, if you ain't kidding—the gold rush. Two fellows found placer gold up there. A couple of guys named McKenzie Joe Britten and his partner, Jack Hammond."

"Oh, I see," said Hammond jerkily.

Press
JUST RUB IT IN
CORN SALVE
BUNION SALVE
FOOT POWDER
Recommended by your local druggist

"Well, I figured you might play the fool if you ever got to Seattle and met some girl, but I never thought you'd make the team till you did. Why didn't you wait until you hit the bush again before you got drunk?" There'll be a thousand deals in the Stikine country before break-up. I'm hitting up of here with short supplies to get in there and protect our interests before the rush starts. See our lawyer and some more claims as leases are in good shape. Then come on with supplies as quick as you can."

Hammond turned to the waiting boy beside him and ordered his bags taken to his room. Then he headed for the door; again on the street, he started toward a three-story building a few blocks away.

His course was a broken one. Townspeople he knew halted him to question the accuracy of newspaper stories which Jack Hammond had not seen. His evasiveness only netted them.

"What if you haven't seen the newspapers?" they asked. "You made the discovery. The Vancouver papers have been full of it. You know all about it—what's the use of trying to keep it a secret?"

A crowd had gathered about him. Hammond fended frantically.

A big man, with a faint break of accent in his voice, poked a hard-skinned, hewed-out face close to that of Hammond.

"My name's Olson," he announced. "I've got a map here—suppose you point out the place to us."

Hammond pulled at his breath.

"Maybe I'd better," he agreed. Then, as Olson poked the map before him, " Didn't I see you on the boat from Vancouver?"

"Yah, you saw me," said Olson. "And a lot of others."

"Why didn't you come to me then? I could have explained all this to you—may be you wouldn't have been so anxious about getting off here."

"You got off, didn't you?" asked the man with the pack on his back.

"That was enough for me," came another voice. Then a short man, red-faced, and with an excitable manner, edged forward.

"How about me? I saw the story in a Winnipeg paper and took a plane for Jasper Park. Then caught the train up here."

"Yah, and I came from Prince George," cut in another member of the crowd. "I thought we'd go from Alaska—around Wrangell."



You Didn't Try to Throw Us Off the Trail!"

"Look here," asked Olson. "You didn't try to throw us off the trail, getting off here, at Prince Rupert?"

Hammond spread his hands in a gesture of disgust, and for a moment silenced them.

"How in the world could I try to throw you off, when I didn't even know you were on my trail? None of you came near me on the boat."

"Yah," laughed Olson, "how could me? You were in your cabin most of the time. Getting over that head you must have had when you got aboard down at Seattle. Some time you had down there, yah?"

Hammond straightened. He raised a work-thickened hand and, removing his hat, allowed the coarse tan to fall to rest on his dark rouged hair. He regarded the crowd which hemmed him in with a look almost of pity in his dark eyes.

"Listen, fellows," he began, "you don't know what you're getting into by trying to beat that country."

"But the map shows that it's just back of Wrangell," Olson insisted.

"To hell with the map!" Hammond broke forth angrily. "Certainly it's back of Wrangell. Maybe seventy-five miles, a hundred. I don't know."

"Just below the Stikine river, against the Alaskan border," supplemented the red-faced man from Winnipeg. "The newspaper said so."

"I suppose that makes it a fact," Hammond answered sarcastically.

"Then why don't you go on to

For Your Preserving



Use It This Year

Wrangell by boat and up the Stikine river?"

"You can't go up the Stikine this time of year," an outsider argued. "Might as well try to walk on iceicles."

"Will you let me explain the setup?" Hammond insisted. "If you go to make nearly 200 miles and double back. You can't turn off that river runs through canyons almost to Telegraph creek—way past the discovery. It's next to impossible to cover the Stikine route on the ice."

"Boats make that river in the summer time," someone insisted.

"Certainly; paddle wheelers. But this isn't summer. The spring break-up in that country isn't due for months. Think that over."

Then Jack Hammond stood silent, listening to the jangle of words about him. Men were arguing about whether or not the newspaper was correct, as if any inaccuracy were a personal affront. All in an instant, the thought of gold had torn reason to shreds. Then Olson caught him by the arm and shot the question:

(To Be Continued)

Gossip Law In Papua

Ide to Arrest Offenders Did Not Get Very Far

Apropos of Quebec's padlock law, it is interesting to learn that similar ideas have gained acceptance among the natives of Papua in the South Pacific ocean, says the Toronto Star. The natives have their own councillors who act under the aegis of British resident magistrates.

A law was adopted which made it an offence for anyone to spread slanderous reports about their fellows. The councillors thought that perhaps they could improve upon that law, which only operated after harm had been done.

Their bright idea was to pass a law providing that if two or more women are found gossiping together they shall be immediately arrested and put in jail for two months."

In this way "bad talk" would be prevented rather than punished.

Whether it was the radio or some virulent bacilli carried across the ocean by the wind that infected the Papuans with such Fascist ideas is a matter of speculation. The incident shows how careful civilized beings should be in these days for their conduct is a worthy example for less cultured peoples. In this particular case the British magistrates exercised their power of veto and Papuan housewives still are at liberty to meet and exchange gossip.

New Railway Ruling

Transport Act Enabling Railways To Make Agreed Charges

Provisions of the Transport Act enabling railways to make agreed charges with customers will come into effect probably early in September. The act was passed at last session of parliament but certain provisions only come into effect when proclaimed.

The railway companies were particularly anxious, when the bill was before parliament, that the agreed charges sections of the bill should become law, claiming it would put them on a more even footing with truck competition.

Under provisions of the Transport Act the railways will be able to make contracts with individual shippers to transport their goods at rates lower than the regular published tariffs on condition a shipper gives the railway company all its business. These agreements have to be ratified by the transport board.

Using Status Of Stalin

The Georgian features of Joseph V. Stalin will dominate the Soviet building at the 1939 World's Fair in New York, instead of red symbols.

Two prominent sculptors, Zhdanov and Ingol, have been ordered to design a statue of the Communist dictator, scaled to the size of the building, for which architects are drawing designs.

Cricket fighting is a popular sport in China. The crickets battle in a bamboo arena.

Imperial Policy

Development Of The Dominions To Status Of First-Class Powers

One of the main objectives of Imperial policy ought to be "encouragement of the gradual development of the Dominions until they attain the status of first-class powers, having decisive influence in the affairs of mankind," Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald declared at Manchester.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. MacDonald said that if "industrial development of the Dominions is wisely guided, Great Britain is not going to go down."

"What wants developing in the Dominions is simpler forms of manufacture." As people went into the Commonwealth countries and engaged in production, they would make the Dominions a far larger market for Great Britain in the manufacture of more complex products.

He would like to see British and Dominion industrialists get together to work out a plan for complementary industrial production, whereby, in the long run, he believed not only the Dominions but also the Mother Country would profit.

A "great constitutional experiment" is now being carried on in India in accord with the highest traditions of British Imperial stateship.

He disagreed with the view that the "experiment" had been a fatal step, beginning the complete separation of India and Great Britain. It often seemed to him that the greatest present danger of mankind was the creation of racial rivalry between East and West.

It would be the final calamity for civilization if the day war were to break out between East and West.

What is wanted is sympathy and understanding between those peoples and the building of bridges which will prevent the division from taking place. The most important bridge of all is provided by Anglo-Indian friendship in the practical work of the Government."

Hills Of Water

Exist In Pacific Ocean Mostly Around Hawaiian Islands

Hills of water exist in the Pacific Ocean, according to Howard W. Blakeslee, the Associated Press science editor, quoting Dr. R. H. Fleming of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California.

The greatest hill centres around the Hawaiian Islands. The water there is a little more than three feet higher than around the Aleutian Islands, 2,000 miles south.

This vast hummock is called a gyral. It turns slowly around like an enormous top. The northward edge of this gyral, which flows past Japan, crosses from the Orient to Alaska, and then curves to flow southward along the west coast of the United States.

The top of this hill, the surface waters around the Hawaiian Islands, is warmer than around the edges of the hill, warmer even than that near the equator.

Warm water accounts for the hill. It is not as dense as cold water. It weighs less. Yet deep in the ocean, under the warm water, the pressure at any level, due to the weight of water above is uniform. There is only one way to account for this.

The warm surface water stands higher than the level of adjacent cold surface water.

The surface water tends to run down the sides of the hill. But it does not run straight down because it is also affected by the earth's rotation and by winds and consequently runs around the hill.

Off the California coast, the surface rises several inches in about 15 miles. This accounts in part for an insidious drift south of Point Conception. Some evidence of this drift along the coast has come from 6,000 bottles dumped overboard last summer by the California Fish and Game Commission to test currents. About five per cent. of them came ashore at points along the southern coast of the State.

Newest Police Service

Cleveland Has Carb Station To Book Traffic Offenders

Violators of Cleveland's traffic regulations now receive a "carb service" at busy intersections. The city has opened what the officials said was the first polling police station in the nation. A four-man police bureau on wheels not only arrested drivers, but charged them with violations on the spot of their offense, booked and released them on bond for appearance in police court. John R. Sammon, deputy traffic commissioner who devised the portable enforcement method, said that "getting the cases while they're hot" speeds up police work.

Quill Cutter Kept Busy

Demand for quill pens is so great in London that one quill cutter is

making nearly 1,000 a week. A large London bank still provides its employees with quill pens. Goose quills are used as a rule, but pens for fine decorative work are made from crow quills. The cutter has been in the business for 50 years.

Cholera starting from India in 1892 killed over 378,000 persons outside of India.

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An Educational Need

The strength of a nation depends to an incalculable extent upon its educational facilities."

A whole volume—nay, many volumes—of wisdom and truth are couched within the foregoing sentence, an extract from a brief submitted to the Rowell Commission on Dominion-provincial relations by two professors of the University of Toronto on behalf of the student body of the nation.

The purpose of the brief was to present to the Commission claims of students for the establishment of State scholarships to permit entry to the universities of the country of many who could never afford the opportunity which these institutions yield for broadening the mind and for training for leadership but who, otherwise, are well qualified.

The request for the establishment of such scholarships is based, not so much on the need for training minds which might subsequently be expected to be capable of contributing to technological development, but rather to ensure training of experts in the field of the social sciences, a sphere of activity in which, it is pointed out, comparatively little research work has been undertaken in Canada and for which no provision has yet been made in the programmes of the National Research Council.

Information supplied the Commission shows that in this respect Canada lags far behind the other Dominions as well as other leading countries outside the Commonwealth; that in this country there is no provision for State matriculation scholarships and that the number of awards from private sources is relatively small.

West In The Cold

Moreover, data and statistics contained in the brief demonstrate conclusively that in the matter of scholarships available from private sources the western provinces are discriminated against to an extraordinary but quite understandable degree. For, to quote the brief, "of 524 matriculation scholarships available annually in this Dominion having an aggregate value of \$108,140, the Province of Ontario receives 288 with an aggregate value of \$76,000, leaving less than half the amount to be distributed in 236 awards in the remaining eight provinces."

As a result some of the brightest minds are directed to the eastern institutions of learning and, again to quote the brief, "thus is the west deprived of the very men who might be expected to contribute most to the welfare of the country and to whom also the best opportunities are available."

Because of this situation and because of the inability of the provinces, and particularly the western provinces, to finance scholarships to anything like an adequate degree, it is suggested that Federal aid be sought to enable the provinces to finance State scholarships and thus provide at least the means to ensure the education of those who show greatest promise in the field where the west urgently needs assistance—the cultivation of minds capable and fully equipped to solve problems of great magnitude.

Not The Entrance Key

It might be urged in opposition to such a plan that already too many students are being turned out of western universities for whom apparently there is no place in the commercial and economic life of the country under present conditions, but this can at least be partially attributed to the fact that brilliance and ability do not furnish the open sesame to the university classroom.

In too many instances desks in the university classrooms are occupied by students who are sufficiently apt to scrape through entrance and subsequent tests with a minimum of effort and whose parents furnish the wherewithal simply because it is the thing to do; because a university degree is regarded as a hall mark of class distinction, or because it is believed that social or business contacts made there will be of some assistance in later years.

On the other hand many who are mentally equipped to a far greater degree and who could derive a great deal more benefit from a university education are unable to do so because of family poverty or because of their own inability to finance their way through college. Thus there is a real loss not only to the individual and the family but to the community and perhaps the nation. Scholarships, such as those proposed to the Rowell Commission would, to some extent at least, remedy this condition.

Of Further Importance

There is a further thought worthy of consideration when the establishment of state scholarships is under advisement. When it is remembered that the universities are expected to turn out men and women who will, and should be, leaders of opinion in their respective communities and provinces, the necessity of affording every opportunity to youth of brilliant mind, capable of clear and logical thinking, to pursue their studies to a conclusion, is highly important in a country which is only now shaping her future destiny, and in a day and generation when democratic institutions and forms of government are threatened by new and untried political and social doctrines.

With a large number of people too inert to do their own thinking and willing to be stamped in any direction at the behest of gib or oratory, it is highly important that encouragement and opportunity be given to talent wherever it may be found and to give the best brains full opportunity for development in order that leadership in the future may be founded upon experience, logic and sound commonsense, if the country is to make progress and the future is to be assured.

Cost Of A Dukeedom

It cost £350 (£1,750) to give the Duke of Windsor his dukedom. Supplementary civil estimates included an item for stamp duties on "royal warrant, letters patent and the document creating the dukedom of Windsor."

People are reading fewer but better books than they used to, says a librarian. If they read only the better books they are certainly reading fewer.

"What's next on the screen?" asks a movie gossip writer. Files, we guess.

No Longer Plentiful

Union leader at Seattle says white collar workers must organize. But where oh where have the white collar workers gone? We've just glanced around a roomful of chaps generally supposed to be in that class and could count only two white collars in the lot. The rest were blue, green, tan, gray, polka-dotted and doubtful.

"What's next on the screen?" asks a movie gossip writer. Files, we guess.

Snakes shed their eyelids when they shed their skins. 2265

Canyon Under The Pacific

is Believed To Contain All Varieties Of Minerals Known

The discovery of phosphorus 1,000 feet under water on a Pacific ocean canyon opens a new world for fortune hunters. The finding was described at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography by Dr. F. F. Shepard, geologist of the University of Illinois.

The fertilizer rock was dredged from the upper walls of the submarine canyon 50 miles off the shore of California. The phosphate nature of the rock, he said, was determined by K. O. Emery, who is making a study of the rocks collected from the canyon.

This canyon is one of scores discovered in ocean bottoms by geologists in the last two years. The canyons are in all oceans. They are an exception, however, in that the bottoms are not muddy. Their walls are rocky and the rocks are of all kinds, like those on land.

There is reason to believe that the submerged walls contain all the varieties of minerals known. Some of the canyons are as large as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

The phosphate rock canyon is V-shaped. Its bottom lies half a mile under water. Its sides are from 1,200 to 2,000 feet high. Dr. Shepard's dredge took the samples from a stretch 20 miles long, indicating that the deposit is probably extensive and rich.

The phosphate was identified as of the Miocene Age. That age ended about 17,000,000 years ago. It is possible, Dr. Shepard said, that phosphate may be forming now in the submarine canyon. From this same area where it was found he brought up fossil bones of an unidentified animal.

The geological prospectors seek to learn the origin of these great chasms in ocean bottoms. They are among the most mystifying discoveries ever made. Their walls range from granite to soft shale. Some of the rocks are volcanic, but most of them are sedimentary, which means that they were formed by the weight of huge deposits of earth.

To Guard Switzerland

Little Country Has Devised Unusual Means for Its Defence

Hundreds of little, round metal domes cover the highways and byroads of Switzerland near the Federal frontier with Germany. They're a key part of Switzerland's national defence system.

Beside the highways lie piles of steel rails. Most travellers who see them think they've been left by the roadside to rust by careless railroad workers. Investigation, however, may show one end of the rails has been ground into a sharp point. When husky Swiss soldiers hold their manuevers on the frontier, however, the secret is out. In the "battle" plain the "war" begins when the hypothetical enemy crosses the frontier.

Sharp sirens scream out in the frontier towns and villages. The towns turn out of barracks and rush to their defence positions while the villagers and Swiss farmers run to the highways.

Some villagers, using the simple lifters all Swiss kitchens have by stove, raise the little iron manhole covers. Others carry the rails out to the highways.

The little round holes reveal a deep slot with a reinforced concrete base. In go the rails with the sharp points pointed toward the frontier at a 45-degree angle. Within less than two minutes after the villagers arrive the road literally bristles with steel rails completely blocking the way of any tanks or motorized units that should come from the frontier.

"Those little round holes in the road," said an officer of the Swiss frontier troops, "mean the minutes hours, of delay that may some day save Switzerland."

Making Use Of Drugs

Japanese Trying To Undermine Health Of Chinese In North

War has always brought misery in its train; but there can be nothing in history so foul as the manner in which the Japanese are now trying to undermine, by the use of drugs the health and morale of the inhabitants of the occupied area in the north. China and the world will always remember the stern and effective steps taken by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek to stamp out the drug traffic and will regard the Japanese with loathing for the policy they are now following of encouraging the use of drugs amongst the Chinese and foreigners who are temporarily within their sphere of influence.

Sir Henry Morgan, the famous pirate, was knighted by the King of England and made Lieutenant-governor of Jamaica because of his fearsome expeditions against the Spanish.

Peter Topp, foreman of the fish hatchery in Yosemite National park, eastern California, trains wildcats for a hobby.

Airplanes may replace mole-trains as a means of exporting chicle from the dense jungle of northern Guatemala.

Religious Broadcasts

Sunday Afternoon Sermons May Be Started In October

Although the newly-created national advisory council on the broadcasting of religious services includes representatives of the five larger Canadian churches, smaller religious organizations will not be neglected in religious broadcasts, Major Gladstone Murray, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation indicated.

Smaller denominations, including the Salvation Army, Disciples of Christ, Christian Science and Latter Day Saints will be given opportunities to share in the broadcast.

The national council is composed of the following: Rev. C. F. Farmer, Baptist; Rev. Briarly Browne, Methodist; Rev. J. E. Ward, Church of England; Rev. J. B. Thompson and Rev. Joseph Wasson, Presbyterians; Mons. Edward M. Brennan and Rev. Charles Langford, Roman Catholic; Rev. J. R. Mutchmor and William R. Orr, United church. All are from Toronto. Mr. Ward is chairman and Mr. Mutchmor secretary of the council.

It is proposed to provide two national half-hour religious broadcasts Sunday afternoons and regular half-hour regional broadcasts of religious services Sunday mornings.

The morning broadcasts will not be started until January at the earliest but the afternoon broadcasts will likely begin in October.

The corporation has set aside one half-hour, 12:30 to 1 p.m. (M.S.T.), and the half-hour 3:00 to 3:30 p.m. (M.S.T.) for the new broadcasts. The first half-hour has been allotted by the advisory council to the Roman Catholics and the second to the Protestant churches starting as follows: Oct. 2, Baptists; Oct. 9, Church of England; October 16, Presbyterians; Oct. 23, United Church.

Good News For Neighbors

Amateur Pilot Forbids To Fly His Home-Made Plane

Herman Schapansky, Weatherford, Okla., the butter and egg farmer who pilots his home-made plane to one-point landings on the nose—has been grounded.

He was ordered to stay out of the air because he has no pilot's license.

Neighbor farmers, accustomed to scurrying to storm collars when they hear the sputter of Schapansky's motors, breathed a sigh of relief.

Schapansky—who soiled and crashed the first time in a junked Jenny biplane with a "model T" motor after only three flying lessons—said: "I'm a good flier. They don't give an ambitious young man a break in aviation any more. How far do you think the Wright brothers and Lindbergh would have gone if they'd got caught in this red tape?"

It was said most of the time Schapansky flies directly down a highway, so when he crashes he will be in a convenient place where his wife can pick him up.

On his first solo flight, fortified only by the lessons he exchanged for chores at an airport, Schapansky said he went up 200 feet, stalled and crashed. Neighbors pulled him from the cockpit bleeding.

Undismayed, Schapansky built more planes. Few of them flew long and crackups became so regular his wife said she stood by a telephone, the family car and trailer waiting nearby, ready to get him and the plane when it plumb down in someone's pasture.

No person ever went up with Herman.

Believe In Miracles

One in Ontario Escape Death In Grade Crossing Accident

At least two people in Ontario must believe that miracles still happen, as well as accidents.

They can stalled on a grade crossing.

A train came along at 80 miles an hour and cut off the front quarter of the car as cleanly as if a giant knife had done it.

They were left seated in the other three-quarters, without a scratch, although suffering from shock.

There's a man and his wife who have something to write home about. Unfortunately, for most people who drive onto grade crossing, when trains are approaching, there's nothing to write home about except funeral arrangements. —Detroit Free Press.

Sir Henry Morgan, the famous pirate, was knighted by the King of England and made Lieutenant-governor of Jamaica because of his fearsome expeditions against the Spanish.

Peter Topp, foreman of the fish hatchery in Yosemite National park, eastern California, trains wildcats for a hobby.

In Java, thunderstorms occur on an average of 228 days a year.

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SELECTED RECIPES

SALMON MOLD

1 package Lemon Jell-O
1 pint hot water
3 tablespoons vinegar
½ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons drained horse-radish
1 cup cooked peas, fresh or canned
1 cup cooked diced carrots

Dissolve Jell-O in hot water. Add vinegar and ½ teaspoon salt. Pour equal amounts of fish and vegetables into a mold. Chill until firm. Add ½ teaspoon salt and horse-radish to salmon and vegetables and mix well. Dissolve remaining Jell-O and stir in. Turn into a loaf pan over fish. Chill until firm. Turn out onto a platter. Garnish with mayonnaise and slices of hard-cooked egg or stuffed eggs. Sprinkle with parsley. Serve cold.

BEET LUNCHEON SALAD

1 package Lemon Jell-O
1 pint hot water
3 tablespoons vinegar
1 teaspoon salt
1½ cups diced cooked beets
1½ cups shredded cabbage
1 cup sliced green pepper
½ teaspoon scraped onion

Dissolve Jell-O in hot water. Add vinegar and ½ teaspoon salt. Chill until slightly thickened. Season beets, cabbage, green pepper and onion with salt and onions into slightly thickened Jell-O. Turn into individual molds. Chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise and slices of hard-cooked egg or stuffed eggs. Serve cold.

Do All Farm Work

Sisters Have Managed For Forty Years Without Help

Miss Mary Williams has died at Woodford, England, but her three sisters will continue to run the place without a man to help as the four had done for 40 years. The sisters work, make hay and run a market garden, and with their ancient spinning wheel spin yarn. They also make their own clothes and stockings.

They can stalled on a grade crossing.

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Interesting Spelling Bee

Authors Versus Publishers Ends In Victory For The Letter

Authors may be able to write, but evidently they can't spell. At Foyle's Literary Luncheon at Grosvenor House in London recently a team of distinguished authors was outwitted 11-9 by a battery of publishers.

"Authors," captained by Miss Pamela Frankau, got away to a bad start when Lady Cynthia Asquith was bowled out by "eunient"—it simply means hungry, which nobody was at that stage of the luncheon.

"Trachography" (writing quickly) and "ostreophagist" (one who or that which feeds on oysters) were other hard words which crushed the authors. S. P. B. Mais, the spelling master, kindly supplied the definitions.

But the "publishers" also had their bad moments. No less an expert than Gerald Hopkins of the Oxford University Press, put an extra "I" in "dipatory." That made everyone feel better.

Pilot Received High Award

Dropped Ammunition To Scouts Trapped By Tribesmen In India

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Flight Lieutenant G. E. Jackson, of No. 5 Army Co-operation Squadron in India. His daring flying saved 100 scouts from massacre when they were trapped on a hill by 500 Mahsud tribesmen, followers of the Fakir of Ipli.

Night was failing and the scouts had only 10 rounds of ammunition left per man when Jackson arrived and dropped by parachute 4,000 rounds in response to a message sent by pigeon. Three of the loads fell among the beleaguered troops and the fourth within retrievable distance.

With 75,000 miles of highways, China has only about 50,000 automobiles, according to an official report.

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THE UTILITY OF
A WHEAT BOARD

It is gratifying to note the degree of solidarity with which the majority of the people of Western Canada have gotten behind the Wheat Board this year and made representations to the government in support of a reasonable initial payment. It is many years since the west showed such a united front.

The fact that there is a Wheat Board today is due to the determined insistence of the Wheat Pools of Western Canada. These organizations sent delegation after delegation to Ottawa during the past eight years to press the need of a Wheat Board before the federal government. They also presented the case for a Wheat Board before various governmental inquiries and commissions. In all these activities they had the support of the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, and the United Farmers of Manitoba. A few other organizations such as the Association of Rural Municipalities, gave appreciated support.

The need for a Wheat Board during the depression years was obvious. In most countries of the world wheat had been taken out of the economic field and became a political question. Canada was slow to realize what had occurred largely due to the advice of economists of the orthodox school and the grain trade of this country. Their contention was that the adverse conditions being experienced by wheat producers were transitory and would shortly disappear.

Of course, the trouble started when the world raised a record wheat crop in 1928 and stock markets collapsed in 1929 when the depression was ushered in. Wheat sank so low in price that in some instances the railways carrying the grain got more for their services than did the producers. The world's surplus piled up until it reached the total of over 1,100 million bushels.

Some people soothily said that low prices would increase consumption and the surplus would be taken care of in that way. But consumption did not increase because of low prices. In fact it has remained remarkably even during the past ten years.

The surplus was eventually cleaned up, but by what process? Six-year drought in North America, the worst this continent has experienced in 50 years. The United States became a world wheat importer for the first time in 100 years. The Canadian prairies were scorched by year after year of excessive, unprecedented drought.

In addition, another large wheat exporting nation, Argentina, experienced two major crop disasters with only one year intervening. In 1935 Argentina had one of the worst droughts in her history and fast fall a severe frost destroyed at least 70 million bushels of wheat.

So that it took a series of calamities following each other in quick succession in three of the great wheat exporting countries of the world to get rid of the wheat surplus which was only started by the huge 1928 crop, and to restore the price level to a decent figure. Crop disasters of such extent will hardly occur in such quick succession among so many countries for a long time to come.

It is just a year since the world wheat surplus was cut down to a reasonable figure and now the 1938 production can fairly well be estimated. The best authorities are convinced that the world's production this year will touch an all-time peak, exceeding the record-breaking crop of 1928, which caused all the wheat surplus troubles, by at least 200 million bushels. So it looks like the "wheat problem" is back on the world's doorstep once again. It is these circumstances that make the Wheat Board a necessity in Canada today. If the Wheat Pools had not struggled and fought until they got a Wheat Board in 1935 western wheat producers would have nowhere to turn today and the outlook for them would be black indeed.

There is a fair crop in Western Canada this year. A large number of farmers, who haven't had anything like a crop for six or seven years, will have some wheat this fall. The fairly high prices of the past two years meant nothing to them. This year when they have something to sell prices have hit the skids. This

is a condition that people should not overlook.

Western wheat producers need a Wheat Board. The outstanding authorities on wheat matters in the world are fairly well agreed that the wheat industry as a whole is geared on too high a productive basis. European importing nations have demonstrated that they are not interested in cheap wheat. Last year there was some relaxation of restrictions on imported wheat by Europe, but the restoration of handicaps in many importing countries is already under way once again. World trade was only 500 million bushels last year and is not likely to be much larger during the 1938-39 crop year, which starts August 1st.

Prospective world supplies of wheat, which include a carryover, are estimated by the United States department of agriculture at 4,850 million bushels, or about 475 million bushels above those of a year earlier. If Argentina and Australia did not raise a single bushel of wheat this year the world would still have a larger supply than last year by 75 million bushels.

Only unprecedented and unexpected wheat buying by Europe can improve the world situation appreciably during the next 12 months. In the meantime, the price prospect for wheat producers in the large wheat exporting countries is anything but cheerful—Wheat Pool Budget.

HARVEST LABOR 1938

Employment Service of Canada
Province of Alberta

With the approach of another harvest season it would be wise to look ahead to the labor problem as it affects the farm.

Last year, with good crops scarce and confined to a few districts, and a crop failure in the province to the east of us, labor was more than plentiful, augmented as it was by an influx of farmers from the "dried out" districts of Saskatchewan. With fair to excellent crops in sight all over the prairies, these Saskatchewan farmers will not only not be here but will be hiring labor to harvest their own crops.

There will be considerable crop in areas where poor crops or none have been the rule for several years. These areas will be poorly equipped with labor-saving machinery of the latest type, and consequently will need their full quota of binder men and stockers, and threshers men.

Where combines are in use there is a feeling that the binder should be used for part of the crop in order to build up the straw pile that was so rarely missed during the last few years. This, we hope, will add to the demand for harvest labor and we are anxious to direct to employment, with the utmost economy and efficiency, those citizens of this province desirous of working in the harvest fields of Alberta and it is to meet this situation that the employment service has prepared its plans.

The railroads and bus companies are co-operating with the employment service in Alberta by granting a rate of 1½¢ per mile one-way ticket to all harvesters sent out from the offices of the employment service of Alberta to points within the province. This rate is to be effective from August 1st to September 15th. This means that men will be able to get their jobs on schedule in greater numbers and farmers will know when to meet them, instead of the uncertainty of the hitch-hiking method.

In all the grain districts public-spirited men are co-operating by acting as voluntary agents for the employment service, to collect orders and information for the main offices and will assist in directing men to the individual farmer requiring them when they arrive at country points. These men will be of considerable help in avoiding surplus or shortage of help in country towns and preventing a loss of time to farmer and worker.

The weakness in any good crop year has always been the tendency for harvesters to crowd so-called good districts beyond requirements, often causing a real shortage in other districts with consequent loss to both farmer and harvester. It is only by co-operation that this can be reduced and we ask this co-operation in the interests of all concerned.

Use the Employment Service. It exists for your use. Keep it informed of your requirements, a day or two ahead of need if possible, and you may be assured the Employment Service will loyally co-operate with you in meeting your problems of harvest labor.

"It is commonplace that there has never been less unity in Canada than today, yet the spirit that made possible what Canada did from 1914 to 1919 can win through to national unity."—Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett.

WHEN TO CUT GRAIN

(Experimental Farms News)

When the grain turns a golden color, the grower begins to put a commercial value on his crop. From then come many anxious days of waiting for the proper time to start the binder. Anxiety and the pressure of unpaid bills frequently prompt cutting to start several days too soon. "Better some shrink than a heavy loss from shattering or hail" is the justification. Too frequently the shrinkage does occur and green kernels or those with a greenish or bronze cast on wheat, on the loss of one or more grades.

Red Bob 222 and Garnet should be cut slightly on the immature side if shattering losses are to be avoided, states E. C. Stacey, assistant superintendent, Dominion Experimental station, Beaverlodge, Alta. When this is followed prompt stocking is imperative if advantage by way of some further filling is to be gained. Marquis can likewise be cut slightly on the green side and this may be preferable to chancing frost. Reward, on the other hand, must be harvested when quite ripe, otherwise the unevenly-maturing crop will be shrunken in volume and quality. When cutting is thus deferred this variety frequently yields No. 1 grade at the Beaverlodge station. Experiments conducted with Marquis and reward over several seasons suggested that wheat is ready to cut when it has reached the firm-dough stage. Scant justification was found for the popular belief that grain continued to fill in the stock.

Most varieties of oats shatter very little and can be left standing until ripe, having frost-free seed by cutting a few swaths before the crop is fully ripe. In some Northern districts it is considered expedient to have oats in the stock by the end of the first week of September regardless of maturity.

Barley shrinks badly if cut immaturity and should be left standing until fairly well ripened. Prompt stocking and capping is advisable.

WISE AND OTHERWISE
WISE-CRACKS

By Alberta Editors

EGEVILLE Observer—The gauge has certainly been working overtime at the B.A. elevator this week and has pulled in more rain than you could shake a stick at. Ernie Harms reports a full inch, but we would suggest that he take the damn thing for a little while now so that harvesting can get under way.

w w w

MANNVILLE Mirror—According to radio news, the Alberta government is going to issue scrip without stamps of taxes. Why not pay cash first, last, because the money will come out of general revenue anyway, and see that there are 22 million dollars arrears I hope this government won't issue a paltry 225 thousand dollars. This is a mere drop in the bucket.

w w w

MACLEOD Gazette—Man is but a little worm. He wriggles a little, then some chicken gets him.

w w w

UATY (SAK) Herald—We regret the few hours delay in this week's "Herald," which was caused by an unfortunate mishap just as we were going to press. As the first page was being lifted to the press it slipped, landing bitter and yon on the floor. You can imagine what fun it would be picking a page up off the floor and having to sort it out and read it.

Strange as it may seem, the air was kept pure and sweet, not a syllable of profanity being uttered or even muttered at this annoying time.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY

In speaking of a person's faults, pray don't forget your own; Remember those with homes of glass Should seldom throw a stone. If you have nothing else to do But talk of those who sin, It's better we comment at home, And from that point begin.

I'll hope for a better plan, And find it works full well, To try my own defects to cure, Before of others tell; And though I sometimes hope to be No worse than some I know, My own shortcomings bid me let The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we commence To slander friend or foe, Think of the harm one word will do To those who little know. Remember, curses, sometimes, like Our chicken, "roast at home." Until We speak of others' faults until We have none of our own.

—Northwestern Pacific Railroad.

THE IRMA TIMES

Friday, August 19th, 1938.

Sound Banking PROTECTS the Community

The Bank of Montreal works constructively and conservatively for the protection of its depositors and the community as a whole.

Because the Bank has, for more than a century, endeavoured to do this, it has come to be regarded throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion as a sound, safe and friendly institution.

Make the nearest branch your banking headquarters — a place to which you can go regularly to transact your banking affairs, to obtain information, and to discuss with the Manager your plans and problems.



MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE
the Outcome of 120 Years' Successful Operation

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$800,000,000

Wainwright Branch: C. W. McBRIDE, Manager
Irma (Sub-Agency): Open Tuesday and Friday

• • • • •

The practice of proration in the Turner Valley oil fields has been widely discussed.

CHASIS IN OH perhaps frequently, industry, by those who Avoided By do not know just what it means. Proration is simply sharing the available market for oil among the producers.

For example, suppose there were an oil field with 10 wells, capable of producing 8,000 barrels a day. Given a market for all of it, there would be no difficulty. But assume that the market available from this field is only 4,000 barrels a day. Under proration, each would be allowed to produce only half as much as it could produce if it were running wide open.

Proration is desirable not alone in the interests of the market. It is of great benefit to the consumer.

Potential production and marketable production are two different things. In this is found the underlying reason for proration.

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NOTICE

In the Estate of John Hub Elliott, late of Irma, Retired Farmer, Deced.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named John Hub Elliott, who died on the 8th day of January 1938 A. D., are required to file with Purvis & Logan, Barristers, Viking, by the 23rd day of September, 1938, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the executor will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed or which have been brought to his knowledge.

DATED this 11th day of August, 1938.

PURVIS & LOGAN, Barristers, Viking, Alberta, Solicitors for the Executor.

19-26

BARGAIN FARES for Fall Vacations

PACIFIC COAST

SEPT. 3 to 11

Vancouver, Victoria
Nanaimo

Choice of Travel
in COACHES - TOURIST or STANDARD SLEEPERS

Fares slightly higher for Tourist or Standard Sleepers in addition to usual birth charges.

Return Limit 30 Days
in addition to date of sale.
STOPOVERS ALLOWED
at Stations Calgary, Nelson and West

For Fares, Train Services, etc.,
Apply Ticket Agent

Canadian Pacific

Use scissors to remove seeds and pulp from green peppers when they are being prepared for stuffing.

Bargain Fare to the PACIFIC COAST

BLUE RIVER, McBRIDE and West to VANCOUVER and VICTORIA

On Sale Sept. 3 to 11

RETURN LIMIT - 30 DAYS

Good in Coaches, Tourist and Standard Sleepers | Stopovers at Edmonton, Calgary and West

Full particulars from Any Agent

W. 58-403

CANADIAN NATIONAL

For Job Printing see E. W. Carter.

Advertising Peps Up Business

Seasonable Harvest Merchandise!



Towels

KITCHEN TOWELS

A low price harvest towel. Light weight, natural shade. Good value at this small price. Pair... **25c**

49c SPECIAL TOWELS

A heavy English towel in natural shade linen and cotton. Good weight; striped pattern; good big size—20 x 40. Big value. Per pair... **49c**

69c TOWELS

Heavy English towel. Very absorbent; large size; nice design in blue, yellow and red. Pair... **69c**

20c TOWELLING

English natural shade Terry towelling. 20 inches wide. Nice weight for the price. Per yard... **20c**

25c TOWELLING

Extra good value. Heavy close English Terry; in natural shade; pretty stripe design. Per yd. **25c**



PRINTS

Prepare for harvest and school days. Wabasso Prints will well repay you your time and effort in making up garments.

3 YARDS FOR 59c PRINT

A nice Wabasso print in good patterns; full 36 inches wide and good quality for the price. **59c**

THREE YARDS FOR

WABASSO PRAIRIE BROADCLOTH

A good printed broadcloth that is strong and durable; smartly styled new 1938 patterns in their bright sunny colors will appeal to you. **25c**

WABASSO CAMBRIC

Printed Wabasso cambric. The best in the line. Very fine, almost mercerized cloth, absolutely free from dressing. New patterns and colorings are a treat. Per yard... **29c**

ENGLISH PRINT

32 inch heavy weight English print in dark blues, browns and mauves. These are the best prints for those who prefer the older style dark prints. Per yard... **29c**

School Bloomers

For 'teen age girls, made from fine even combed cotton yarns of good weight with rayon stripe. A good fall weight bloomer. **39c**

Wome's Fall Bloomers

Come in peach and pink combed cotton yarns of fall weight with rayon stripe. Full elastic knee and waist. Fully sized and well cut. Medium and large size... **59c**

Outsize at... **69c**

HOSIERY

BARGAINS



WOMEN'S LISLE HOSE

Good weight cotton lisle hose for the fall days. Very fine even weave and in the popular shades. Per pair... **25c**

WOMEN'S DURENE LISLE HOSE

These are made from genuine Durene lisle yarns; full fashioned; good stretchy tops, and four-ply heels and toes. Pair... **35c**

CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE

Heavy weight combed cotton hose for children. 1-and-1 rib; 4-ply heels and toes. Sunbrown shade. **20c** Small sizes. Large sizes @ **25c**

WHITE SHOES

Just a few pairs left. But what value! All at one price to clear. Good shoes if we have your size. And only... **1.89**

Men's \$ Work Shirt

A new lot just in of these big value shirts. Good weight, easy-to-wash Covert cloth, in blue, grey and brown. All well cut and properly finished. Each... **\$1**

HARVEST BOOTS

For the man who likes a light boot. Have Spor-tex stitched sole and heel. Brown Elk upper. Per Pair... **2.50**

GREG HI-TOP SHOES

These Hi-Tops are selling now. Greb make 16-inch top of soft retan Bolivian kip stock; shaped ankle; sewn and screwed sole; solid leather construction. All sizes. A pair... **7.95**

MEN'S GREB HARVEST SHOE

A popular shoe made from brown retan Bolivian kip stock that is soft and comfortable; screwed and sewed sole; rubber heels. Plain toe... **3.95**

Men's "Pedro" Work Jackets

Made sport windbreaker style for the man who prefers this type. Heavy Canadian denim, with take-in at waist. Round collar... **1.75**

Combination Overalls

Made from fully shrunk 8 oz. Kinkot denim that assures you the garment will stay its carried size. Full fly front protects the buttons. Roomy cut shoulders and back. All sizes. **2.95**

Men's Harvest Bibs

A good overall for little money. Made from standard denim. Fully shrunk, 7 pockets. All sizes. Per pair... **1.69**

Men's Combination Underwear

Penman's balbriggan combinations, made with short sleeves and ankle length; a nice light weight combination. **\$1**

Men's Merino Underwear

Made from medium weight cotton yarns in natural shade. These are the ideal garments for Alberta cool summer and fall days. Shirts and Drawers. Per garment... **89c**

Combinations @... **1.39**

Sockee Bargain

Don't overlook these. Still a fair assortment of sizes and colors to choose from. Our entire stock of regular 25c Wearwell rayon and lisle sockees. On sale at Special Bargain... **2 Pair 35c**

Favorite FOODS

APPLES—New fresh B.C. cooking apples. **49c**

5 lbs. **25c** 10 lbs.

SODA BISCUITS—McCormask's Crispy Sodas. 2 lb pkt. **35c**

COFFEE—Beacon Coffee. 3 lb tin and glass **\$1**

Camel Coffee—3 lbs. fresh ground **85c**

SOAP—Alberta Brown Laundry. **10 Bars 25c**

SALMON—Fancy B. C. Pink. **2 Tins 25c**

MOLASSES—Cooking. No. 5 Tin **43c**

TEA—Golden Tip Tea. Sealed 1 lb pkt. **49c**

LOCALS

Mr. Andrew Armour was a visitor in Irma over the week-end.

Mr. Thos. Maraden has moved his family into the Schonert house.

The Irma public school will open on September 5th for the fall term.

Mr. and Mrs. Albant of Edmonton spent Wednesday at the Arnold home.

Mr. O. P. Larson returned last Saturday from his studies at the University.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Pond and daughter spent a few days in Edmonton this week.

A regular meeting of the Irma village council was held on Thursday evening, August 11.

Mr. D. W. Melvor of Edmonton has accepted a position as mechanic at Peterson's garage.

Mr. Geo. Wilbraham arrived in Irma on Friday last for a visit with his son Charles and family.

Mr. Wm. Lawson is enjoying a visit from his mother who arrived here last week from Yorkshire, England.

Mrs. M. Arnold and daughters arrived home on the Flyer on August 10th from a visit at Vancouver and other points.

Mr. H. W. Love was in town August 11 distributing the first of the 1938 Alberta honey crop. It is a very fine sample.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Fuder and Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Knudson arrived home Wednesday last from their holiday trip to the U.S.

A number of students have advised the secretary of their intention of coming to the Irma high school at the opening of the fall term.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Smallman, in Royal Alexandra hospital, Edmonton, August 16th, a daughter, Soussine Margaret.

In the junior baseball, play-off games the Irma team won one game with Stettler and lost two. The first game was played in Irma on August 10th and the other two in Stettler on August 12th.

The Irma W.M.S. will have charge of the church services on Sunday, August 21st. Rev. E. Longmire, the pastor, will resume his duties on August 28th at Passchendaele, Crescent Hill and Irma at the usual hours.

Special: Style Beauty Parlor, Irma, offering school girls' permanents for \$2.50, between August 29 and September 3rd, inclusive. Free finger-wave two weeks later, with every permanent. Please make appointment. Operator: A. L. Barrett. 19-26

Mrs. E. L. Elford took ill suddenly last Sunday morning and was rushed to Edmonton for treatment. She was brought back to her home on Monday slightly improved but will be confined to her bed and under the care of Dr. Greenberg for some time yet.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alma Mater and Roseberry ladies' aid will be held next Thursday afternoon, Aug. 25, at the home of Mrs. Edith Elliott. The devotions will be taken by Mrs. B. Oldham and Mrs. Geo. Fisher will have charge of the program. Hostesses are Mrs. McCartney and Mrs. B. Oldham. All neighbors and friends are very cordially invited.

For the first time in over 15 years Mr. Jas. Fenton and his three sisters spent a few days together at the Fenton home this last week. Mrs. J. Armstrong of Vancouver with her daughter, Miss Henel, Mrs. E. Armstrong and daughter, Miss Lois, with Mrs. J. L. Campbell, all of Edmonton, motored from the city last Saturday. The Edmonton folks returned to their home Tuesday afternoon, the rest remaining over for a longer visit.

The last regular meeting of the Irma ladies' aid was held in the church and although the season is a busy one a goodly number of members found time to attend. At this meeting it was definitely decided that our objective for this fall's work would be to succor the mense, a committee of three to work on this being appointed, so any offers of help in the way of work, loads of sand, etc., will be gratefully received. Committee: Mesdames E. Carter, Tripp and Reeds.

At the close of the meeting Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Tripp served a delightful luncheon and a social half hour was enjoyed.

Anglican Church Notes
ST. MARY'S (Anglican) CHURCH
Rev. P. A. Rickard, Vicar
Service will be held on Sunday, August 28th, at 2:30 p.m.

The W. A. meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. F. Thurston on Tuesday, August 23, at 2:30 p.m.

SHARON LUTHERAN CHURCH
J. B. Stolze, Pastor
8 p.m., Installation service (English). The new pastor will be installed as pastor for this parish by Dr. Iver Iversen of Saskatoon.

Friday, August 19th, 1938.

JARROW JOTTINGS

Jarrow, Aug. 11.—Mr. P. McNabb and family motored to Heisler last week, spending two days visiting relatives. They returned on Friday.

Mrs. Gladys Derrick, of Colings, Canada, arrived in Jarrow on the Flyer Sunday night. She came to attend the funeral of her father, the late Mr. W. Bridgeman, which was held on Monday, August 15.

Rev. and Mrs. Griffith left Tuesday for Edmonton, Sylvan Lake and Banff, where they will spend three weeks holidaying.

The Jarrow Sunday school will reopen on September 4 and the church service will also be held on that date.

FOR SALE—8-ft. McCormick binder. W. Goodwin, phone 605, Irma. **12**

HAY to lease on one-half share—Apply W. S. Jamieson, Jarrow. **5-12p**

QUICK, RELIABLE WORK. ALL WORK DONE BY MACHINERY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. PLEASING PRICES.—O. E. SHOE REPAIR SHOP, MAIN ST., WAINWRIGHT.

Shipping Hogs

SHIPPING HOGS EVERY TUESDAY

HIGHEST PRICES PAID!

A. E. FOXWELL

PHONE 13

FOR SALE

One 1928 Pontiac Car.
One 1929 1-1/2 Ton Chev. Truck.

For Prices, see

R. W. MAGUIRE
Agent for Willys Cars and
Case Implements
Phone 8 Irma, Alta.

Professional Cards

DR. H. L. CALDWELL
Dentist, of Viking
will be in the IRMA DRUG STORE

Every FRIDAY for Professional Services.

DENTIST

DR. E. V. SPRINGBROOK
Wainwright
IN IRMA EVERY TUESDAY

PURVIS & LOGAN
Barristers and Solicitors
Viking Phones: Office 7, Res. 30.
Irma Phone: No. 37.
Visits W. Mason's Office, Irma, Every Friday.

WILLIAM MASSON
Notary Public
Loans, Real Estate, Insurance
IRMA — ALBERTA

J. W. STUART
Licensed Auctioneer
For sale dates in Irma, Irma
see W. Masson, Irma.

WAINWRIGHT — ALBERTA

C. GREENBERG, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
Phone 49
Irma — Alberta

IRMA L.O.L. No. 266
Meets the last Monday in each month at 8 p.m.

Wor. Master: J. G. Fenton
Rec. Secretary: James Stoad
Visiting Orangemen always welcome.

IRMA LODGE No. 56
Meets First and Third Tuesday in each month at 8 p.m.

Wor. Master: J. G. Fenton
Rec. Secretary: James Stoad
Visiting Brothers always welcome.

When In Edmonton

Pay a Visit to the

STRAND EMPRESS
PRINCESS DREAMLAND THEATRES.

Carefully Selected Programs

TALKING PICTURES AT THEIR BEST

Northern  Electric SOUND ACTION SYSTEM